Lt Lehmann 1-8 (1888-89) 1889? 491 Dard 491

Kohistani.	Pushtu (The Afridi Language).
1. To-morrow night to Lahore I will go.	1. To-morrow night to Lahore I will go.
Dwuche rate Lahore bajeeme.	*Sabe shpin ke Lahore shemm.*
2. Thou silent be.	2. Thou silent be.
Toke chut gude.	*Tuk chup shai.*
3. Prepare, ye young men.	3. Prepared be, O young men.
Jukti munke.	*Tsukhul she mishti.*

There is a song very current in Kohistan which begins,— 539

Palas kalal mariga, Palasa jirga kariga, falak jukal mushuk pugida mukti.

"In Palas a potter was killed, in Palas the jirga (or tribal assembly) sat."

"The corrupted (Jirga of Malaks) took a bribe, and retaliation was ignored." The Afghans are called Pathans.

Religion.—They have been converted to Islám since four or five generations, and they have forsaken their old religion so completely that no traces of it now remains; and when a Kohistani is told that they are "new Muslims," that is, "new Mohammadans," he becomes angry. 779

Muslim learning, and the building of mosques, have become common in Kohistan, and now we find twenty or thirty learned mullas in every considerable town, besides hundreds of students, studying in mosques. 793

Dress.—Their national dress consists of a woollen hat, trimmed like that of Europeans, and a loose woollen tunic having a long slit along the right breast, so that one can easily get out the right hand to wield one's arms in a fight. Their trousers are also made of wool and are very tight. In the summer they wear a kind of leathern shoes borrowed from the Afghans, but in the winter they wear a kind of boots made of grass (the straw of rice) reaching to the knees. They call it "pájola." 291 [178]

Till very lately their only arms were a small "khanjar" (dagger), 411 bows and arrows; but they have borrowed the use of guns and long swords 177 from the Afghans.

The dress of their women consists of a loose woollen head-dress with 291 silken fringes, a woollen tunic and blue or black trousers of cotton cloth, which they call "shalwars." Generally their women work with their husbands in the corn-fields, and do not live confined to their houses.

Government.—They have no chiefs like the Afghans, but influential 701 Maliks lead them to battle, who are paid no tribute, salary, etc.

When an enemy enters their country they whistle so sharply that the [202] sound is heard, for miles; then the whole tribe assembles in one place for the defence of their country, with their respective Maliks at their heads.

Mode of Living, and other Social Customs.—In winter they live in the val- 242 leys, in houses made of wood and stones; but in summer they leave their 231 houses for the valleys for those on the peaks of mountains, and the mass of the population spends the summer in the cooler region; but those who cultivate the land live the whole day in the valley, and when night comes go up to their houses on the heights. Their food is the bread of wheat, 243 and milk furnished by their herds of cattle (goats, cows, goats, and 4222 sheep), which is their sole property. There are no regular Banks even 000